

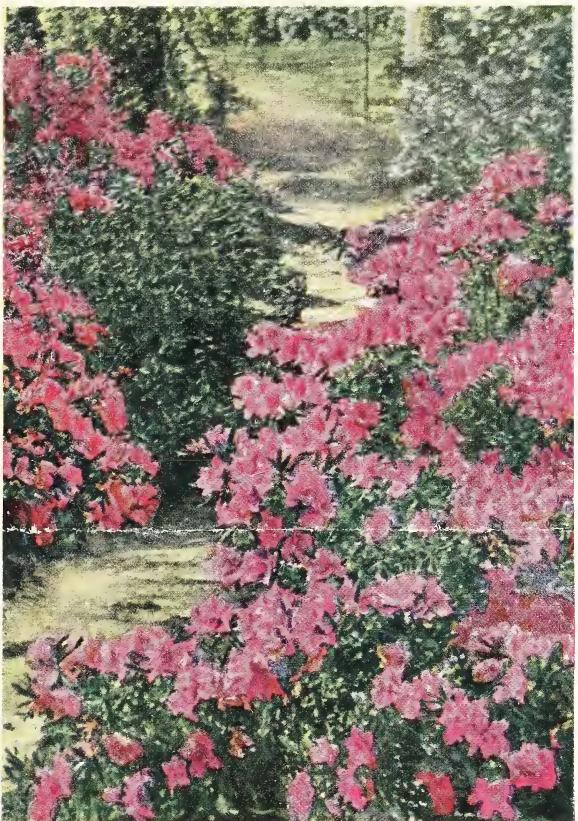
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AZALEAS



An Azalea-garden in bloom is a gorgeous sight



MONG flowering shrubs, the Azaleas are surpassed by none. The colors of the flowers are rich and varied—scarlet, carmine, crimson, rose-pink, lavender, white, and variegated in the Indian and Kurume varieties, orange, pink, and white in the native kinds, all in all, a very riot of color. The profusion of bloom is so great that the leaves of the evergreen sorts are hidden, and a well-grown plant when in flower is a solid mass of color. In the latitude of northern Florida, the blooming season covered by a succession of varieties is very long, lasting from September to June, with the greatest burst of bloom in February and March. Some varieties alone have a blooming season of sixty to ninety days, depending upon weather conditions. When not in flower, the evergreen Azaleas are good green shrubs, the equal of many others often planted for green color alone. Usually they grow to a height of 4 to 5 feet, but may be kept much lower by timely pinching and pruning. Azaleas may be used as specimen or accent plants and set in the foundation planting, in the shrubbery border, or in beds by themselves. Most Azaleas are set out between October and June, but if carefully handled they may be planted any month in the year.

For natural garden planting, Azaleas are unequalled. No other shrubs adapted to the same area in the South give so much bloom, in so many colors and shades. They come into bloom during the winter and early spring months when flowering plants are most prized, and live on from year to year, increasing in size and beauty.

particularly in February and March, they are a wonderful sight, two groups, the Indian and Kurume Azaleas. Besides these, *A. canescens*, and *A. serrulata*, are grown. The two first mentioned are among our finest deciduous spring-flowering shrubs and worthy of a place in any garden.

Indian Azaleas (*Azalea indica*)

The so-called Indian Azaleas are evergreen shrubs of good form and habit, and the larger-flowered varieties produce blooms measuring as much as 4 inches across. During their blooming season, well-grown specimens are a gorgeous sight, unrivaled in their color mass by any other flowering shrubs.

They vary greatly in rate of growth. Most varieties are twiggy, dense, and compact in habit. A few are openly branched and spreading, though they may be made thick-headed by timely pruning. Some kinds are slow of growth, practically dwarf, while others grow into large shrubs.

Seven different colors or shades are listed: Salmon, Lavender, White, Scarlet, Pink, Variegated, and Rose-Red. In addition to these there are many more, and a study of our collection when in bloom will reveal many interesting variations.

PRICES ON INDIAN AZALEAS. Salmon, Lavender, White, Scarlet, Pink, Variegated, and Rose-Red.

	Each	Per 10		Each	Per 10
8 to 12 in.....	\$1 00	\$9 00	1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	\$2 50	\$20 00
1 to 1 1/2 ft.....	1 50	12 50	2 to 3 ft. Flame, Pink, Lavender only	.3 50	30 00



GLEN SAINT MARY NURSERIES CO.
Glen Saint Mary, Florida



SOME INDIAN AZALEA VARIETIES

I, Salmon; 2, Lavender; 3, White; 4, Scarlet; 5, Pink; 6, Variegated; 7, Rose-Red

Our collection of Azaleas is so large that only a suggestion of their wonderful colorings can be given. This plate gives a slight idea of the range of vivid shades, but to appreciate fully their great variety and wondrous beauty these plants have to be seen in bloom. While the season varies from year to year, great numbers may be seen in bloom at Glen Saint Mary Nurseries from February 15 to March 25, and visitors are always welcome.

Kurume Azaleas

Azalea obtusa japonica

These Japanese Azaleas are a very valuable addition to our list of flowering shrubs. They are characterized by very thick heads, small leaves, and small flowers in dense clusters. The flowers make up in numbers what they lack in size, and, when in bloom, well-grown plants are a solid mass of color. No shrubs surpass them. Their blooming season is during February and March.

Though of rather slow growth, they make good-sized specimens, and their compact form makes them the equals of other evergreen shrubs, even when they are not in flower. Very small plants will bloom, and each season as they increase in size they increase in beauty.

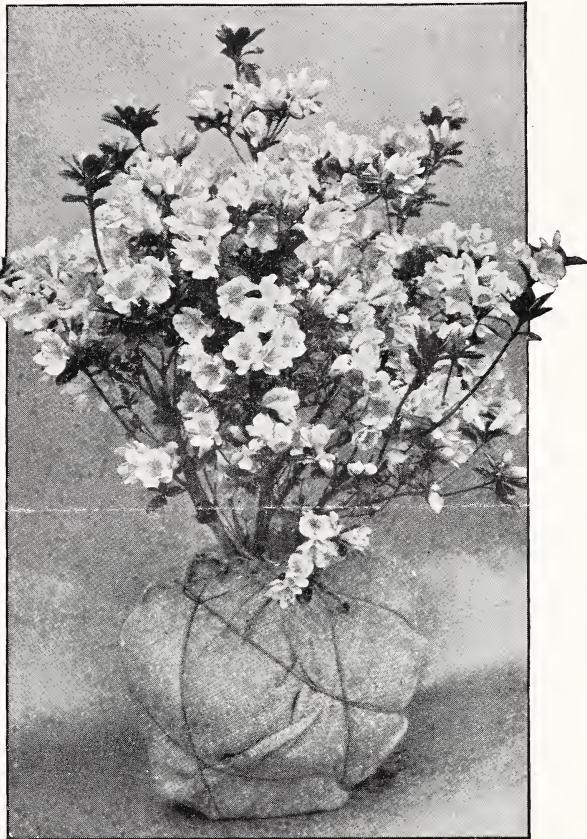
Many new and different colors, not present in other Azalea groups, are found in this class. There are white, white shaded pink, pink, lavender, carmine, scarlet, rose-red, salmon, and variegated varieties. Most of them are single-flowered, but some are hose-in-hose, *i.e.*, one perfect flower set inside another.

As a group, the Kurume Azaleas are no more difficult to grow than any others. Many kinds have been tested and all found to be well adapted to that area in which the Evergreen Azaleas may be grown in the open garden. They are very hardy and, as a rule, withstand more cold without injury than most of the Indica varieties.

PRICES ON KURUME AZALEAS. In shades of Pink, Lavender, Salmon, White, and Variegated.

6 to 8 in.	Each	Per 10
8 to 12 in.	\$1 25	\$11 50

Kurume Azalea plant, lifted and burlapped for shipment



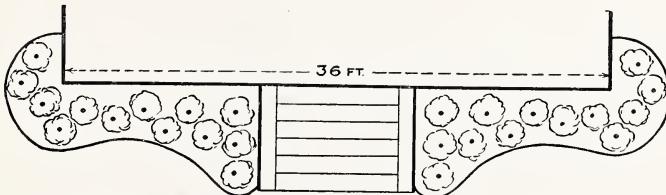
Native Azaleas

The native Azaleas, commonly called "Wild Honeysuckles" in the South, are all deciduous shrubs. The three species native in Florida are carried in stock. These are *Azalea austrina*, *Azalea canescens*, and *Azalea serrulata*.

Azalea austrina (Florida Flame Azalea). This beautiful Azalea, native in northwestern Florida, blooms in March and April. The spicy-scented flowers vary in color from light yellow through orange to orange-red. Plants grow to a height of 8 to 10 feet.

Azalea canescens (Native Azalea; Wild Honeysuckle). The most common of the native Azaleas and is found throughout northern Florida and southern Georgia, growing on moist, but well-drained acid soil. The trumpet-shaped flowers are usually light pink in color, but white-flowered and deep pink specimens are sometimes found. They grow to large size, but are readily kept at any desired size by pruning. The blooming season is in February and March.

Azalea serrulata (Summer Azalea). This Azalea is widely distributed in Florida, but is nowhere common. The pure white flowers open in June, July, and August.



Azaleas are adapted for any or all of the uses for which shrubs are commonly planted. They are excellent foundation shrubs and may be used alone or with other kinds.

PRICES ON NATIVE AZALEAS—*A. austrina*, *A. canescens*, and *A. serrulata*.

Small clumps	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25 \$10 00
Medium clumps		
3 to 4 ft.	2 50 22 50
Strong clumps		
4 to 6 ft.	5 00 45 00

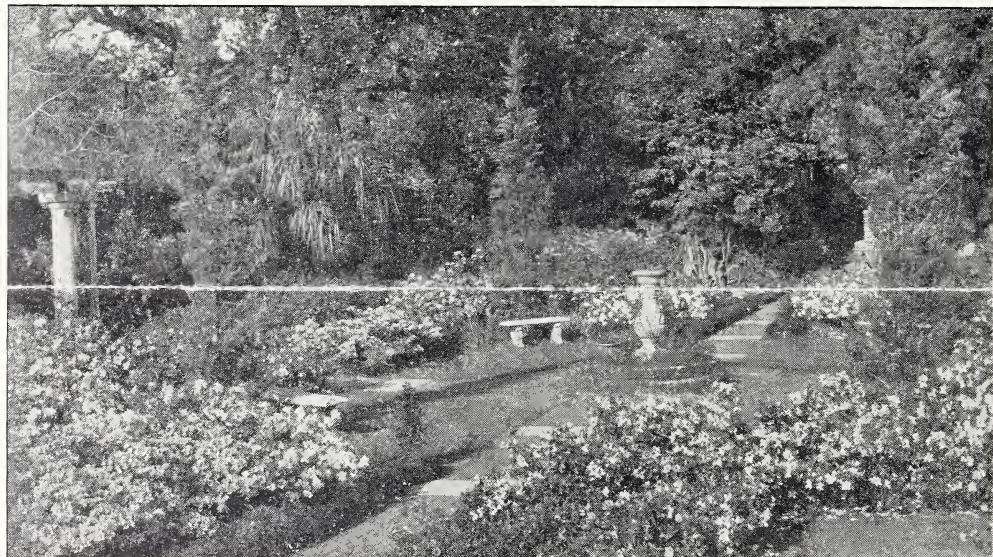
CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Soil conditions for Azaleas must be to their liking. The earth in which they are planted must be acid and bountifully supplied with vegetable matter, preferably secured from peat, muck, or rotted leaves. Such materials help to maintain an even supply of moisture, besides supplying the kind of plant-food they like. Lime or an alkaline soil is poisonous to them. If lime is present, it must be removed before planting. This is best done by digging out the soil and filling in with the right sort of materials. Whether lime is present or not it is best to plant Azaleas in specially prepared beds filled with suitable soil. Remove the earth to a depth of 8 inches, dig up and loosen by spading 4 inches more. Fill in 6 to 7 inches with peaty muck such as may be found around the edges of fresh-water ponds or streams, or use mold and leaves from beneath oak and other hardwood trees. Natural, moist, flat woods soil is also suitable for filling in an Azalea-bed. Add one pound cottonseed meal for each 10 square feet of surface and rake it in.

The drainage must be good and the bed must be located where all surplus rainfall will run off quickly. Azaleas delight in a moist soil but they will not tolerate a water-saturated soil-condition. Even a few days of it will often injure them beyond recovery.

Plants of *Azalea indica* should be set 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and after a number of years some of them can be taken out and moved to another location. They should be set no deeper than they grew originally. After planting, water thoroughly, and, for the first few months particularly, waterings should be carefully attended to and the tops of the plants should be syringed with water from time to time. A mulch of about 3 inches of oak leaves should be maintained, and as soon as one coating has rotted down partly, another should be added to bring it up to the original level. Do not remove the leaves when fertilizer is applied, but scatter it over the surface, wash it in with water, and add more leaf-mulch. The fertilizers which may be used to advantage are peaty muck, castor pomace, and cottonseed meal. All of these furnish ammonia and will give good results. One pound per bush $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, scattered over the mulch during early April, is about right. If the condition of the plants require it, another pound may be given in June. Aluminum sulphate, at the rate of a 4-inch pot full to a wheelbarrow full of soil or peat, is a great help in keeping the soil acid. It may also be used separately as a surface dressing, scattered over the ground where the plants are growing at the rate of 4 to 8 ounces to a square yard. This treatment is particularly beneficial if the plants have been injured by lime. When leaves become a sickly yellow with dark green veins, lime injury is indicated. If weeds appear, have them pulled out. Do not cultivate the plants.

Azaleas require little or no pruning, but the number of flowers a bush will produce may be greatly increased by pinching out the tips of the new twigs and branches between June and the middle of August. Do not pinch back later than the last-mentioned date, as the flower-buds are formed in late summer or early fall.



Only Azaleas could give this lovely formal garden such wealth of bloom and color



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Glen Saint Mary, Florida
